



Security Council

Distr.: General
7 August 2018
English
Original: Spanish

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 2 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea on new measures taken by the Government to implement the relevant Council resolutions at the national level (see annex).

18-12845 (E) 060818 090818



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Annex to the note verbale dated 2 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Equatorial Guinea on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017)

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and, in compliance with paragraph 12 (a) of that resolution, has the honour to present the following additional information to complement its reports on measures taken by Equatorial Guinea to implement the provisions of resolutions 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017) (see S/AC.49/2017/112 and S/AC.49/2018/34).

The measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea pursuant to the above-mentioned resolutions, in addition to the previously adopted measures, are set out below.

The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock, Forests and the Environment, in his letter of 17 April 2018, provided the following report:

With regard to the sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, concerning the prohibition of the continued development of weapons of mass destruction, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forests and the Environment has implemented the following actions to restrict and/or eliminate relations with that country:

1. In the agriculture and livestock subsector, the regional office of the Ministry has been instructed to restrict cooperation with North Korea. To that end, all activities of the North Korean agricultural company Miramax, based in the municipality of Oveng, have been stopped. The company has liquidated its assets and expatriate staff have already returned to North Korea.
2. In the forests and environment subsector, all the activities of the forestry company Chilbo have been stopped. The company has sold its sawmill in the municipality of Milong, in the district of Añisork, and its veneer and plywood manufacturing business in Bome to the Chinese company Changxi, and staff have been repatriated.
3. The Office of the President of Equatorial Guinea, in a letter dated 2 January 2018, revoked the memorandum of understanding on agricultural cooperation that had been signed with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 13 September 2017 in Malabo.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General

6 August 2018

Original: English

**Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)****Note verbale dated 2 August 2018 from the Permanent Mission
of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of
the Committee**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Tajikistan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and, in reference to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017), paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017) and paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017), has the honour to state that the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan has taken note of the aforementioned paragraphs and has informed all relevant ministries and agencies of the provisions contained therein, with a view to taking the measures necessary to implement the terms and provisions of the resolutions.

18-13020 (E) 170818



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Security Council

Distr.: General

10 August 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 7 August 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Government of the Republic of Serbia on measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 2397 (2017).

18-13819 (E) 040918



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Annex to the note verbale dated 7 August 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Serbia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017)

The Republic of Serbia, in compliance with its international obligations and national legislation, including the Law on the Production of and Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment (Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, No. 41/96; and Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 85/05), the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 20/15), the Law on the Export and Import of Arms and Military Equipment (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 107/14), the Law on the Export and Import of Dual-Use Goods (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 95/13), the Law on the Transfer of Explosives (Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Nos. 6/89, 30/85 and 53/91; and Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, No. 24/94 — second law; No. 28/96 — second law; and Nos. 68/02 and 101/05), the by-laws fully incorporating the relevant criteria set out in the European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports, the Law on the Carriage of Dangerous Cargo (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 88/10 and 104/16 — second law), the Law on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 104/16), the Law on International Restrictive Measures (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 10/16), the Law on Foreigners (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 97/08), the Law on State Border Protection (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 20/15 and 97/08 — second law), the Law on the National Bank of Serbia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 55/04, 72/03 and 85/05 — second law; and Nos. 14/15, 40/15, 44/10, 76/12 and 106/12 — Constitutional Court decision), the Law on Commercial Banks (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 14/15, 91/10 and 107/05), the Law on Foreign Exchange Operations (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 31/11, 62/06, 119/12 and 139/14), the Law on Payment Transactions (Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Nos. 3/02 and 5/03; Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 43/04, 62/06 and 111/09 — second law; and 31/11 and 139/14 — second law), the Law on Payment Services (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 139/14), the Law on Foreign Investments (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 89/15), the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 20/09, 72/09, 91/10 and 139/14) and the new Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 113/17), in force since 1 April 2018, has taken the following measures to implement Security Council resolution 2397 (2017) of 22 December 2017:

- In accordance with its obligations under paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution 2397 (2017), it has taken measures to prohibit the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of crude oil without the Committee's approval. It has duly taken into account that the export of crude oil in the aggregate amount has been reduced to 4 million barrels or 525,000 tons, and that the export of all refined petroleum products has been reduced to 500,000 barrels during a period of 12 months.
- In accordance with its obligations under paragraph 6 of resolution 2397 (2017), it has taken measures to prevent the trade of certain food and agricultural products, machinery, electrical equipment earth and stone (including magnesite

and magnesita), wood and vessels with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

- In accordance with its obligations under paragraph 7 of resolution 2397 (2017), it undertakes to take measures to prevent the supply to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of all industrial machinery and transportation vehicles, as well as iron, steel and other metals.
- In accordance with its obligations under paragraph 8 of resolution 2397 (2017), it undertakes to repatriate by no later than 24 months after the date of adoption of the resolution all nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea earning an income in the Republic of Serbia in violation of paragraph 17 of resolution 2375 (2017) to finance the banned nuclear and ballistic missile programme of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unless it is determined that their repatriation is prohibited, subject to applicable national and international law. The Republic of Serbia will submit reports, within 15 months and 27 months after the date of adoption of the resolution, on the nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repatriated on that basis.
- In keeping with its obligations under paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 2397 (2017), it undertakes to monitor any coal or other prohibited items exported illicit by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through deceptive maritime practices, as well as any petroleum obtained illegally by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through ship-to-ship transfers. It also undertakes to take measures and to inform the Committee of its findings in that regard.
- In accordance with its obligations under paragraphs 11, 12 and 14 of resolution 2397 (2017), it undertakes to prohibit the insurance or reinsurance, supply and registration of vessels in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) or 2397 (2017).
- In accordance with its obligations under paragraphs 13 and 15 of resolution 2397 (2017), it will notify the Committee of any violations of the relevant provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) or 2397 (2017).
- In accordance with paragraph 28 of resolution 2397 (2017), it undertakes to review on a continuous basis and be prepared to strengthen all sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the event that it conducts a further nuclear test or a ballistic missile launch.
- In accordance with annex I of resolution 2397 (2017), it undertakes to take measures to prevent the 16 individuals on the travel ban list from travelling, and, in accordance with annex II of the resolution, it shall freeze the assets of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



Security Council

Distr.: General
14 August 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 14 August 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to submit herewith a report on the concrete measures taken by the Government of Denmark to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017), in accordance with paragraph 17 of that resolution (see annex).



**Annex to the note verbale dated 14 August 2018 from the
Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed
to the Chair of the Committee**

**Report of Denmark on the implementation of Security Council
resolution 2397 (2017)**

Denmark and the other States members of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 2397 (2017) by taking the following measures:¹

(a) Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2018/16 of 8 January 2018 implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which implements the designation of additional persons and one additional entity under the travel ban and/or asset freeze;

(b) Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/12 of 8 January 2018 implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the measures set out in Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2018/16;

(c) Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293 of 26 February 2018 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which sets out the commitment of the European Union to implementing Security Council resolution 2397 (2017) by imposing the following measures:

(i) The European Union had already introduced a full prohibition on the export of crude oil in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1860 of 16 October 2017, with the possibility of exemptions for exports for humanitarian purposes if approved in advance, on a case-by-case basis, by the Committee. In Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293, it is further specified that the prohibition applies to the direct or indirect supply of all crude oil to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, whether or not originating in the territories of the member States, including by means of pipelines, rail lines or vehicles;

(ii) The European Union had already introduced a full prohibition on the export of all refined petroleum products in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1860, which included a provision that the export of refined petroleum products could be authorized by the competent authority of a member State for humanitarian purposes under the conditions mentioned in paragraph 14 of resolution 2375 (2017). In Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293, it is now further specified that the amount of refined petroleum products authorized for export cannot exceed 500,000 barrels per year and must be in line with the other conditions set out in paragraph 5 of resolution 2397 (2017);

(iii) Prohibition on importing food and agricultural products, machinery, electrical equipment, earth and stone (including magnesite and magnesite), wood and vessels;

(iv) Prohibition on the acquisition of fishing rights from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(v) Prohibition on exporting all industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, iron, steel and other metals, unless it has been determined by a member State

¹ All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

that the provision of spare parts is needed to maintain the safe operation of passenger aircraft of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(vi) Obligation to repatriate to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea immediately, and no later than 21 December 2019, all nationals of that country who are earning income in the jurisdiction of a member State and all government safety oversight attachés of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are monitoring its workers abroad, unless certain exceptions apply, subject to applicable national and international law;

(vii) Obligation for member States to seize, inspect and impound any vessel in their ports and the power to seize, inspect and impound any vessel subject to their jurisdiction in their territorial waters where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Under certain conditions, the provisions for the impounding of vessels shall cease to apply;

(viii) Obligation to cooperate as promptly as possible with another State that has information that leads it to suspect that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is attempting to export illicit cargo and where that other State requests additional maritime and shipping information;

(ix) Prohibition on providing insurance or reinsurance services to vessels identified as being involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unless the Committee has determined, on a case-by-case basis, that the vessel is engaged in activities only for livelihood or humanitarian purposes;

(x) Obligation to deregister any vessel if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(xi) Prohibition on providing classification services to vessels identified as being involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unless approved in advance by the Committee on a case-by-case basis;

(xii) Prohibition on registering any vessel that has been deregistered by another State unless approved by the Committee in advance on a case-by-case basis;

(xiii) The prohibition on exporting new or used vessels had already been introduced in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/345;

(xiv) Obligation to seize and dispose of items the export of which is prohibited under resolution 2397 (2017);

(xv) Prohibition on satisfying any claim in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by the measures set out in resolution 2397 (2017);

(d) Council Regulation (EU) 2018/285 of 26 February 2018 amending Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the measures set out in Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293.

National implementing measures

The above-mentioned Council Regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all States members of the European Union. Under Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007, member States are required to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of the regulations. The penalties determined by Denmark are set out in the following legislation:

- The Danish Criminal Code, Consolidated Act No. 977 of 9 August 2017, with subsequent amendments. According to section 110 c (2) of the Criminal Code, a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding four months, or in particularly aggravated circumstances, imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years, is imposed on any person who fails to comply with provisions or prohibitions stipulated by law with respect to the obligations incumbent on the State as a Member of the United Nations. An equivalent provision exists concerning the contravention of European Union sanctions (sect. 110 c (3)). Where the contravention is committed through negligence, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years (sect. 110 c (4)).
- The Danish Anti-Money Laundering Act No. 651 of 2017, with subsequent amendments. According to section 79, an undertaking or person is punishable by fine in the event of failure to comply with an order (cf. sect. 51 of the Act) relating to violations of the European Union regulations containing rules on financial sanctions against countries, persons, groups and legal entities or bodies.

The responsibility for the implementation and enforcement of restrictive measures imposed by the European Union is divided among the relevant national authorities in Denmark.

The competent Danish authorities apply the following national legislation in implementing the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning arms and related material:

- In accordance with section 7 a (1) and (4) of the Danish Weapons Act No. 1005 of 2012, with subsequent amendments, a government executive order has been issued on the transportation of weapons and related material between countries other than Denmark, establishing a prohibition on the transport of weapons or related material to and from specific countries. According to section 1 (1) of the executive order, it is prohibited to transport weapons of any kind or defence-related material between countries other than Denmark when the recipient country is listed in the executive order. That list includes all countries that are under an arms embargo of the United Nations, the European Union or the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. According to section 1 (2) of the executive order, it is prohibited to transport weapons of any kind and defence-related material between countries other than Denmark when the exporting country is listed in the executive order. That list includes all countries that are under an arms embargo of the United Nations, the European Union or the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe that specifically prohibits, for example, the transport of weapons from that country.
- According to section 7 b (1) of the Danish Weapons Act, it is likewise prohibited for a broker, without a specific licence from the Ministry of Justice, to negotiate or arrange transactions that involve the transfer of weapons or related material, as defined in section 6 of the Act, between countries outside the European Union. Furthermore, it is prohibited to buy or sell weapons or related material,

as defined in section 6 of the Act, as part of a transfer between countries outside the European Union, or, as the owner of the weapons or related material, to arrange such a transfer. According to section 7 b (2), the prohibition does not apply to acts performed in another State member of the European Union or to acts performed outside the European Union by persons with permanent residence outside Denmark.

- According to section 6 of the Act, it is prohibited to export weapons of any kind or defence-related material without a specific licence. Section 6 applies to any situation in which items are transferred from Denmark to a third country, regardless of whether the transfer is carried out in relation to export, transit, trans-shipment or re-export. Export licences will not be issued to countries in violation of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) or 2270 (2016).
- Violations of the above-mentioned rules are criminal offences punishable by fine or imprisonment (see section 10 of the Danish Weapons Act and, with respect to aggravated circumstances, section 192 (a) of the Danish Criminal Code).
- The export — and in certain cases the transit and brokering — of dual-use goods, software and technology requires a licence from the Danish Business Authority, as provided for in the European Union export control regime governed by Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009, as amended. The issuance of an export licence can be denied, inter alia, on the grounds of international obligations that are binding on Denmark. Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009 is supplemented by national provisions on penalties, for example in Consolidated Act No. 635 of 9 June 2011 on the application of certain legislative acts of the European Union on economic relations with third countries. Violations or attempted violations of regulatory provisions contained in the Act are criminal offences punishable by fine or imprisonment, as provided for in section 2 of the Act, and, with respect to aggravated circumstances, section 114 (h) of the Danish Criminal Code.

Furthermore, by Act No. 1546 of 19 December 2017, the competent Danish authorities have revised the Danish Merchant Shipping Act No. 75 of 2014, with subsequent amendments, in order to fully implement the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolutions concerning the registration and deregistration of vessels.

With regard to restrictions on admission (visa ban) and repatriation, Denmark has enacted the following national legislation, which, together with Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 and Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001, provides the basis for refusal of admission, denial of visa requests and repatriation:

- The Danish Aliens Act No. 1117 of 2017, with subsequent amendments, under which the competent Danish authorities have the power to impose entry and transit restrictions on persons designated by the Committee. The necessary instructions are issued immediately after the designation of such persons.
- Similarly, the competent Danish authorities have the power to repatriate persons subject to such restrictive measures.
- The individuals listed in pursuance of Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 have been registered in the Schengen Information System, which ensures that any request by those individuals for a Schengen visa will be denied.



Security Council

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14 August 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 27 June 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I have the honour to attach herewith the report of the Government of the Sudan on the implementation of the measures stipulated by the Security Council in its resolution 1718 (2006) (see annex).

(Signed) Omar Dahab Fadi **Mohamed**
Permanent Representative

18-13514 (E) 220818 230818



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Annex to the letter dated 27 June 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

[Original: Arabic]

Report of the Sudan on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017)

Further to the resolutions of the Security Council concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, namely, resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017), the Government of the Sudan wishes to provide the following information:

1. In its note verbale dated 19 June 2017 addressed to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) (S/AC.49/2017/73), the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations stated that the Government of the Sudan had informed all relevant governmental authorities and individuals of the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, placing particular emphasis on paragraph 40 of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016) and subsequent resolutions prohibiting commercial or military interaction with any entities or bodies affiliated with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
2. The Government of the Sudan has established a national team comprising all relevant agencies to follow up on implementation of the Security Council resolutions concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and prepare national implementation reports for submission to the Committee.
3. Following investigation and verification, the Government of the Sudan cancelled the contract between the Future Electronic Company and Sudan Master Technology, and brought an end to the companies' cooperation as of 15 July 2017.
4. In the light of paragraph 3 above, the Sudanese Government expelled the staff of the aforementioned company and prohibited them from entering the Sudan. The last of the staff members left on 12 August 2017.
5. The Government has added the list of banned individuals compiled by the Committee to its no-entry lists. It has circulated those lists to Sudanese embassies and points of entry into the country.
6. The countries do not have resident diplomatic representation. The Sudan covers the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from its embassy in Beijing, while the Democratic People's Republic of Korea covers the Sudan from Addis Ababa.
7. There are no financial interactions with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Moreover, the Sudan has no financial transactions and cannot carry out international bank transfers with numerous States owing to the unilateral sanctions that the United States of America has imposed on the Sudan for the last 20 years.
8. It follows from paragraph 7 above that two countries have no interactions involving the import or export of minerals of any sort, or petroleum products, compressed gas, agricultural machinery, electronic components or any of the items listed in the resolutions of the Security Council.
9. The Central Bank of the Sudan has issued instructions to Sudanese financial institutions in anticipation of any future commercial or economic transactions with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea so long as the competent

authorities have not received permission from the Committee in the form of an exception.

10. In recent times, no Korean aircraft and no aircraft suspected to be connected with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has entered Sudanese airspace. No vessel originating in North Korea has transited through territorial waters. The Civil Aviation Agency and maritime port authorities have been instructed that, if there is any doubt, they must search any suspicious aircraft or vessel, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council.

11. In the light of paragraphs 4 and 5 above, and since staff members of the aforementioned company were expelled, no citizen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been working in Sudanese territory. There is no scientific or technical cooperation that would require the presence of citizens of that country in the Sudan.



Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

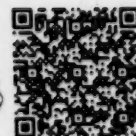
Note verbale dated 24 August 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to submit the report of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 2397 (2017) (see annex).

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**Annex to the note verbale dated 24 August 2018 from the
Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed
to the Chair of the Committee**

**Report of Viet Nam on the implementation of Security Council
resolution 2397 (2017)**

Pursuant to paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017), Viet Nam hereby submits its report on measures taken to implement the resolution, as follows:

1. Overview

It is the consistent policy of Viet Nam to support the disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons. Viet Nam has always fully implemented its obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions and has submitted related implementation reports (S/AC.49/2007/9, S/AC.49/2009/31, S/AC.49/2013/20, S/AC.49/2016/36, S/AC.49/2017/58 and S/AC.49/2018/31).

Resolution 2397 (2017) was promptly translated into Vietnamese and disseminated to all relevant ministries, agencies and local authorities for full implementation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to be the focal agency responsible for coordinating the implementation of the resolution, with an inter-agency mechanism for effective communication. Relevant ministries, agencies and local authorities have disseminated the contents of the resolution to subsidiary bodies and relevant entities and individuals, including businesses operating within the territory or under the jurisdiction of Viet Nam, and have conducted reviews to ensure full implementation of the resolution.

2. Implementation measures

In addition to the information provided in the previous reports on the implementation of Security Council resolutions relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Viet Nam hereby reports on some updates on the implementation of the provisions of resolution 2397 (2017) as follows:

(a) Freezing of financial assets and economic resources of and imposition of travel bans on individuals and entities designated by the Security Council (para. 3 of resolution 2397 (2017))

Information on individuals and entities listed in annexes I and II to resolution 2397 (2017) has been updated and provided to relevant national agencies. To date, no bank accounts, funds, financial assets or economic resources established or owned by these individuals and entities have been detected in Viet Nam.

In addition, Viet Nam has categorized as "not eligible for entry" 16 individuals listed under annex I to resolution 2397 (2017) and their family members. Viet Nam also directed all its airlines, both national and international, operating in Viet Nam to include these individuals in a travel ban list in accordance with article 146 of the Law on Civil Aviation of Viet Nam.

(b) Sectoral sanctions (paras. 4–8 of resolution 2397 (2017))

In November 2017, the Prime Minister of Viet Nam issued a decision to temporarily suspend exports to and imports from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of certain goods in compliance with the relevant provisions of Security

Council resolutions. Goods prohibited under resolution 2397 (2017) have been added to the list of goods subject to this temporary suspension.

Viet Nam is also reviewing the earned income of nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea within the territory of Viet Nam and implementing necessary measures under resolution 2397 (2017).

(c) Maritime interdiction of cargo vessels (paras. 9–15 of resolution 2397 (2017))

In March 2018, Viet Nam established an inter-agency mechanism to handle foreign vessels involved in activities or the transport of items prohibited by relevant Security Council resolutions. Since 23 December 2017, no foreign vessels involved in activities or the transport of items prohibited by relevant Council resolutions have travelled in the territorial waters of Viet Nam.

In addition, Viet Nam does not provide insurance or reinsurance services and classification services to foreign vessels involved in activities or the transport of goods prohibited by relevant Council resolutions.

3. Conclusion

Viet Nam reaffirms its consistent policy of supporting denuclearization, peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means in accordance with international law. Viet Nam welcomes recent progress, particularly the inter-Korean summit held on 27 April 2018 and the summit between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on 12 June 2018. Viet Nam sincerely hopes that the implementation of agreed commitments will contribute to the maintenance of peace, stability, cooperation and development in the North-East Asia region and the world at large.

As a responsible Member of the United Nations, Viet Nam will continue to seriously implement relevant Security Council resolutions and cooperate closely with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) in this regard. Viet Nam will conduct regular reviews to ensure the full implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions.



Security Council

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Note verbale dated 27 August 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to transmit herewith Austria's report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017) in accordance with paragraph 17 of that resolution (see annex).



**Annex to the note verbale dated 27 August 2018 from the
Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to
the Chair of the Committee**

**Report of Austria on the implementation of Security Council
resolution 2397 (2017)**

1. Pursuant to paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017), the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) of the steps taken by Austria to implement the measures imposed in resolution 2397 (2017).

2. Austria and the other States members of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 2397 (2017) by taking the following common measures:¹

(a) Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2018/16 of 8 January 2018 implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which implements the designation of additional persons and one additional entity (travel ban and/or asset freeze);

(b) Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/12 of 8 January 2018 implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the measures set out in Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2018/16;

(c) Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293 of 26 February 2018 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which sets out the commitment of the European Union to implementing the measures contained in Security Council resolution 2397 (2017) by imposing the following measures:

(i) The European Union had already introduced a full prohibition on the export of crude oil in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1860, with a derogation for exports carried out for humanitarian purposes if approved in advance on a case-by-case basis by the Committee. In Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293, it is further specified that the prohibition applies to the direct or indirect supply of all crude oil to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, whether or not originating in the territories of the member States, including through the use of pipelines, rail lines or vehicles;

(ii) The European Union had already introduced a full prohibition on the export of all refined petroleum products in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1860, which included a provision that exports of refined petroleum products could be authorized for humanitarian purposes by the competent authority of a member State under the conditions mentioned in paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017). In Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293, it is further specified that the amount of refined petroleum products authorized for export cannot exceed 500,000 barrels per year and that the means of export includes pipelines, rail lines or vehicles;

(iii) Prohibition on the import of food and agricultural products, machinery, electrical equipment, earth and stone, including magnesite and magnesia, wood and vessels;

¹ All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

- (iv) Prohibition on the acquisition of fishing rights from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
 - (v) Prohibition on the export of all industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, iron, steel and other metals, unless it has been determined by a member State that the provision of spare parts is needed to maintain the safe operation of passenger aircraft of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
 - (vi) Obligation to repatriate to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea immediately and no later than 21 December 2019 all nationals of that country earning income in the jurisdiction of a member State and all government safety oversight attachés of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are monitoring these workers abroad, unless certain exceptions apply, subject to applicable national and international law;
 - (vii) Obligation for member States to seize, inspect and impound any vessel in their ports and the power to seize, inspect and impound any vessel subject to their jurisdiction in their territorial waters where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in activities or the transport of items prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Under certain conditions, the provisions for the impounding of vessels shall cease to apply;
 - (viii) Obligation to cooperate as promptly as possible with another State which has information that leads it to suspect that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is attempting to export illicit cargo and where that other State requests additional maritime and shipping information;
 - (ix) Prohibition on the provision of insurance or reinsurance services to vessels identified as being involved in activities or the transport of items prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unless the Committee determines, on a case-by-case basis, that the vessel is engaged in activities only for livelihood or humanitarian purposes;
 - (x) Obligation to deregister any vessel where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in activities or the transport of items prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
 - (xi) Prohibition on the provision of classification services to vessels identified as being involved in activities or the transport of items prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unless approved in advance by the Committee on a case-by-case basis;
 - (xii) Prohibition on the registration of any vessel that has been deregistered by another State unless approved by the Committee in advance on a case-by-case basis;
 - (xiii) The prohibition on the export of new or used vessels had already been introduced in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/345;
 - (xiv) Obligation to seize and dispose of items the export of which is prohibited under resolution 2397 (2017);
 - (xv) Prohibition on satisfying any claim in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by the measures provided for in resolution 2397 (2017);
- (d) Council Regulation (EU) 2018/285 of 26 February 2018 amending Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the measures provided in Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293.

3. The above-mentioned Council regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all States members of the European Union. Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 requires member States to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of their provisions. Penalties for violations of directly applicable European Union law are set out in the respective sections of the relevant Austrian legislation mentioned in paragraph 4. Non-compliance may constitute a criminal offence punishable by up to five years of imprisonment or by a fine of up to 360 times the applicable daily rate (e.g., in the case of the Foreign Trade Act).

4. In addition to the common measures of the European Union, within the scope of Austria's national implementation competence, the Austrian authorities apply the following national legislation in implementing the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council:

(a) Sanctions Act 2010 (Federal Law Gazette I No. 36/2010, as amended; a revision of this act is currently under way);

(b) Foreign Trade Act (Federal Law Gazette I No. 26/2011, as amended), supplemented by the First Foreign Trade Regulation (Federal Law Gazette II No. 343/2011, as amended) and the Third Foreign Trade Regulation (Federal Law Gazette II No. 6/2015, as amended);

(c) War Materials Act (Federal Law Gazette I No. 57/2001, as amended) and War Materials Regulation (Federal Law Gazette No. 624/1977);

(d) Foreign Exchange Act (Federal Law Gazette I No. 123/2003, as amended);

(e) Banking Act (Federal Law Gazette No. 532/1993, as amended).

5. As regards restrictions on admission (visa ban), Austria has enacted the following national legislation, which, together with Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 and Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001, provides the basis for refusal of admission and denial of requests for a visa:

(a) Aliens Police Act 2005 (Federal Law Gazette I No. 100/2005, as amended);

(b) Settlement and Residence Act (Federal Law Gazette I No. 100/2005, as amended).

The above-mentioned regulations require nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to be in possession of a visa when entering the European Union. The travel restrictions are implemented through the visa application process.

6. According to the competent national authorities, the implementation of the imposed measures currently does not pose any particular difficulty. The competent national authorities continue to exercise enhanced vigilance over the very limited bilateral import/export activities and continue to conduct outreach activities aimed at relevant trade and industry sectors to increase awareness of trade patterns and activities of entities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to provide information about changes in the sanctions regime.

7. In the context of the Proliferation Security Initiative, Austria supported the joint statement made in January 2018 by Proliferation Security Initiative partners in support of enforcing Security Council resolutions 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017). In May 2018, Austria participated in the high-level meeting in Paris on the occasion of

the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Proliferation Security Initiative, during which four joint statements relevant to the implementation of resolution 2397 (2017) were adopted covering the following topics: (a) ensuring a robust initiative; (b) strengthening authorities for action; (c) enhancing critical interdiction capabilities and practices; and (d) expanding strategic communications.

8. The Government of Austria is fully committed to maintaining its high level of implementation and to keeping the measures taken under review, as necessary.

**Security Council**

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**Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1718 (2006)****Note verbale dated 31 August 2018 from the Permanent Mission of
Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), and with reference to its note verbale dated 8 August 2018, has the honour to inform the Chair that the Iraqi competent authorities have issued decision No. 47 (2018), according to which they have enacted the amendments, as indicated with underlining and strikethrough below, to the entry on the list of individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by the Security Council in paragraph 8 (d) and (e) of resolution 1718 (2006).

The decision serves to freeze the funds and financial assets or economic resources of individuals and entities related to the Security Council resolutions regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Iraqi competent authorities have notified, through the Iraqi Gazette, all ministries, local governorates and financial and non-financial institutions, to fully implement all aspects of these resolutions, including the freezing of funds and other financial assets or economic resources of those individuals and entities.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations would highly appreciate it if the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) would treat the above-mentioned information as a national implementation report for the Republic of Iraq.

Name: PRO-GAIN GROUP CORPORATION, **KPe.071**

A.K.a.: ~~na~~ **F.K.a.:** ~~na~~ **Address:** ~~na~~ ~~Le Sanalele Complex, Ground floor, Vaea Street, Daleufi, Apia, Samoa~~ **Listed on:** 30 Mar 2018 (amended on 8 Aug. 2018) **Other information:** Company owned and controlled by Tsang Yuan and involved in illicit transfers of DPRK coal.

